THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ILLINOIS. GEN. SHERIDAN'S RE-ELECTION ENTHUSIASM-GRANT GERMANS SUPPORTING KOERNER—
THE LIBERAL ORGANIZATION NOT YET PERPECTED—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE NEXT

LEGISLATURE. PROM THE SPICIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-Gen. Sheridan, after a week's junketing with the President, returns and informs Chicago that Gen. Grant is satisfied with the position of political affairs; that he trusts the common sense of the people, and knows that there is no probability of his failing to be reclected. The General also attempted the utter humiliation of the Liberals, by saying that Grant is undent that he will carry every State in the Union, un less, " perhaps," Kentucky, but then he wouldn't be surrised if the great popular wave should even put that obstinate commonwealth in the list of ," loyal" realms Why," declared Gen. Sheridan, with ingenuous warmt I went through New-York and did not see a man that tidn't mean to vote for Grant, and they all told me, and Grant told me, because his friends knew it to be so, that "il carry the State by 50,000 majority with Dix."

Furthermore the General imparts, that the President, confident in the future, is supremely satisfied with the conduct of his friends who have him in charge, takes no thought of the morrow, but casts about in his own way to keep up the loyalty of the only true-blue Republ by throwing traitors out of office, &c. Indeed, Gen. Sherdan glows with the brilliant prospects of his old com mander's success, and may be pardoned for his enthusiasm at finding Grantism East, for certainly there is a retty poor showing of it here, such as there is-and the mind you that Sheridan is not much of a politician, and that this amiable and unlimited confidence in his superier officer, while somewhat discreditable to the warrior solitical penetration, is wholly beautiful when set against all that he owes to the head of the army. PRINTIPICANT ZEAL IN THE COMPLETION OF PUBLIC BUILD

But the confidence shown by his military dependent he far from that of the civil and journalistic adherents of the President. The State has become a very cauldron of seething argumentation. Speakers in pairs, in tries, and quartote are shurrying through every hamlet in the State and intensifying the excitement by recklessly inflating tory appeals to passion and prejudice. On the part of the Grant men the work is rather blind. Lower Illinois— that is the countles south of a line drawn across the center from cast to west-is overwhelmingly Liberal, not uly because the Democrats preponderate, but because therefore, on the part of the enemy has been to stir up defection and gain recruits for the Louisville gathering boping thereby to neutralize the Liberal strength in that region of the State, and confident of maintaining a ma stance, it is hoped that the Grant majority may b maintained by compelling the public officials to hold their ordinates to the work. Under orders from Washingten, work on the public buildings is to proceed at once and that means an accession of from 1,000 to 16,000 Go ernment employes, which, with those already here, will make from 15,000 to 20,000, and enough to throw the Coo

THE GRANT JOURNALS NEGLECTING THEIR STATE TICKET From the tone of the Administration papers one would hardly suspect that there is a State ticket in the field All the forces of misrepresentation and calminy are directed at Mr. Greeley. All the fabrications of the campaign, remodeled and intensified, are issued in the biatant champton of Secession, and the apostle of ently denied by the young man at Binghamiton, has been emcalmed in the largest sort of type, and, with ex hitarating comments and head lines, sent out broadcas-to feed the hungry maw of the newly awakened adof the pefarious Liberals and their unprincipled candi date, the average Administration sheet has no time for the potty work of the State campaign, and Gov. Koerne scapes so far with only an occasional inmends. Inde-here is policy as well as inconsistency in this. Go-locemer is a man so dear to the immense German po-tation of the State, and so university honored that a

MORRER SUPPORTED BY GERMANS OF BOTH PARTY Indeed, Gov. Palmer, with his animated method of elections in the many many method of elections in the many method of elections in the many method in the many method in the far have been perfect barbeenes, made up of flockin neighborhoods, sweeping in from the scattering prairing method.

THE LIBERALS NOT YET PULLY ORGANIZED. But as a matter of fact, the Liberais are not putting out their best efforts in this State. This is due partially to confidence and partly to the general agreement that all the strength of the West should be turned to Indiana.

In this belief, senator Schurz reappears there again in a short time, previous to a short tour in Pennsylvana, and strong efforts are making to induce Senator Summer to enter the same list. Here the great Senator would stir up a feeling such as is little known to the spirited contexts of this region. He has never been heari out here, and from all stiles, the cry is reschood, "send Summer among us." The general committees are coming to see, however, that speeches, "enthusiasm," and the banners of devices of organization are not alone the means for attaining success. For a time, the "great wave" was slepteded upon with haderons supineness to carry the ticket to success, but the developments of a week or two have handsomely routed that dangerous defusion. There is unquestionably genuine enthusiasm for the new departure from partisanism, but there are few sensitionen who really recognize that in politics as in war, success lies with the best drilled battalions. So from the least auditions hamlet to the metropolitan ward the work of ecoupact organizing and solidifying is going on with hopeful briskness, and presently there will be a very fair effect to the matchless machinery of the Grant organization. That of course has always the unspeakable advantage of office and its concomitantalids.

GOV, OGLESBY'S TEMPERANCE POSITION. The work in Chicago of late has been enormous. ward committees have reduced the masses to something like order, and it is gradually growing plain just how the party lines will break when the decisive test comes. It grows more evident from day to day that the Liberals party lines will break when the decisive test comes. It grows more evident from day to day that the Liberals may fairly count on a decisive majority of the Germans on the State ticket, and a safe majority on the Presidential issue. Indeed, so prominent a Grant supporter as Mr. Hersing—of the only German Grant organ in the city, and I believe in the State, the Hilmois Zeitung—is said to have assured Gov. Koerner that he not only would vote for him as against Oglesby, but would not oppose him to his pater. The Germans, like the Americans, are not found of Oglesby, who is a politician of the slippery sort. He makes much of his candidacy to the temperance people and solleits their vote, but it is revived of the General, that in the early days of his existence before life's fittle working brought him to the executive chair of his native State, he turned a not dishonest, but somewhat disreputable penny, as the heat of what our Western friends, not less facetiously thas descriptively, term a "gin mill," which fact, the good man now ignores. This retrospective glimpse is somewhat unconfortable just now, for there is a question of a temperance law before the people, and many are in favor of repeal and many of course opposed. Naturally, there is any amount of curosity as to Gen. Oglesby's definition of the situation in this new dilemma. If he sings with Pather Pront, "far from the tents of topers, be my blest lot to dwell," there will be a solid whisky vote against him; and what better, if he brazen the matter out against his temperance friends?

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

From the best evidences at hand he is surely destined to a double defeat, both for the Senate and Governorship, as the records go to show the composition of the pext Legislature to be adverse to the Regular nominee. Leaving out of the calculation Cook County, which will plect 21 Representatives and Senators, two-thirds of whom are confidently counted as Liberals, the Legislature will stand, it is expected, about as indicated by the fol-lowing table:

Total 37 17 71 61 The table is compiled from information gathered from

trustworthy sources, and is believed to represent fairly the probable complexion of the new Legislature. The proportion of Liberal Representatives may be greater th that assigned; it is not expected that, in any event, it will fall below it.

THE LIBERAL OUTLOOK IN MICHIGAN.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS-LEADERS OF THE LIB-REPUBLICAN PARTY-STRENGTH THE STATE TICKET—DRY GOODS POLITICIANS.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] KALAMAZOO, Aug. 24 .- The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions which met in Grand Rapids on the 22d inst. were composed of men of the very highest character, worth, and influence, and in those respects will compare favorably with any political convention ever held in Michigan. There were gathered at Grand Rapids on that day men from all parts of the State, who have always been and new are workers in both these organizations. The conventions were both unusually large, the Democratic being larger than any convention held by that party in this State for ten years, while the Liberal Republican Convention had regularly elected delegations from every ore of the older counties of Michigan, with the single exception of Monroe, hopelessly Democratic county south of Detreit. It has long been an established rule of both the parties of this State that the delegates to their conventions must reside in the counties they claim to represent, with the exception of the counties composing the upper peninsula, and this rule has been jealously and rigidly observed, yet there were delegates present from those upper counties who had traveled nearly 1,000 miles, either by way of Chicago or Detroit, to reach Grand Rapids. From these dele gates it was ascertained that, remote as they were from the center of information, and that scarce as were newspapers, the Liberal movement had developed unexpected strength, even in the very section where the Bourbon element was expected to be most formidable. The great ack of postal facilities in the backwoods region of Michi gan, through the counties of the lower peninsula north of a line drawn from Grand Rapids to East Saginaw, has prevented as yet the development of the Liberal strength any considerable extent. The post-offices in that region are mainly in the hands of little petty traders, who have as little conscience in delaying, if not entirely suppressing Greeley newspapers, as they would in taking the last dollar of a drunken Indian; and nany of the delegates from these counties declared that Rapids after receiving the proper notices of the Conver tion. Then the little country newspapers, having lists of from 160 to 500 subscribers, are mainly in the Grant interest, depending almost entirely on State and Federal patronage for existence; and as the Republican party has been dominant in Michigan for the last 13 years, it will readily be seen that Democratic newspapers have had rather a discouraging time of it; consequently it is difficult to reach the people of these counties with trustworthy political information. Yet in spite of all these obstacles there were gathered at Grand Rapids as intelligent a body of men as I have seen at a State convenson in 10 years in Michigan.

AN ANSWER TO CHANDLER'S BOAST. I will not attempt to give in detail the names of the Democratic leaders, but they were all or nearly all at ingle Democrat of infinence who is not in hearty accord with his party in the support of Horace Greeley, and the ecent attempt of a brother of Senator Ferry to get up a Straight Democratic Convention" was so Indicrous a ailure-only is self-constituted delegates being in attendance-that it decided many Democrats to act with their party. As Senator Chandler has boasted that he ould only find three or four Liberal Republicans in each of the largest towns in the State, I will name some of the nost prominent Liberals, who have been prominent in local as well as State politics in the Republican party, most of whom were at Grand Rapids. Beginning with the South-Western County in the State, Berrien, we ormer State Senator, a man of wealth and prominence, largely interested in railroads, and who was "under the gan was formed; Capt. George H. Murdoch, an officer of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, of Berrien Springs; W. influential and hardworking Republicans. In St. Joseph ver; the Hon, H. Barnaby and J. W. Pike; in Kalamawealthy and prominent Republican whose name is a tower of strength in Western Michigan, and who will Congress District by the Liberal party; Capt. R. F. worker . Frank Little, long connected with educational he State Agricultural Society; Col. W. G. Wheaton, an able civil engineer and surveyor; O. R. Smith, an intellicially strong at Kalamazoo, and to these names might be added several other prominent citizens of this place for the present. In Calhoun County there are James S. Upton, a well known manufacturer: the Hon. W. W. Woolnough, the editor of The Battle Creek Tribune ; the Hon. S. S. Lacey of Marshall, Commissioner of the State under Gov. Blair, and Devillo Hubbard of Marshall, men who have always been among the most

active workers in the Republican party. A LONG LIST OF INFLUENTIAL LIBERALS.

In Branch County the prominent Liberals are Mayo

D. B. Devins, a prominent lawyer of Coldwater, the Hon. F. B. Clark, a well-known merchant of that city; L. N.

T. Wilson, and J. W. Turner, well-known lawyers. In Jackson County all the leading Republicans follow the lead of Gov. Blair, and comprise such men as the Hop. Amos Root, one of the stanchest and soundest men politically as well as financially in the State; the Hon Eugene Pringle, a former State Schator, and a prominent lawyer; the Hon, Erastus Peck, John C. Conley, and F. K. Gibson, the three leading lawyers of Jackson Dr. J. Tunnicliff, a leading physician, known to all Michigan soldiers in the Army of the Potomae as Michigan's Military Agent at Washington, and the Hon. T. G. Bennett, the last State Senator from the Jackson district. In fact, there is not, in the Grant-Chandler party of Jackson County, to-day, a single man of prominence who is not an office holder. In Hillisdale County, such men as Col. Fowler a former State Senator, Eugene Roweson, a brother of the editor of The Hillsdale Standard, Dr. S. F. French. and others, are aiding the Liberal cause. It is understood that the Hon. E. L. Koon, a former State Senator from Hillsdale County, one of the most influential Republi-cans of that County and its leading lawyer, has made no oncealment of his Liberal tendencies. This county is the banner county of Michigan, and yet strong hopes are entertained that its 2,500 Grant majority can be reduced to 500. In Washtenaw County, the Reform leaders are the Hon. James Clements, a wealthy capitalist of Ann Arbor; the Hon. W. D. Harriman, a well-known business man of the same city, and Major L. D. Burch. It is also well-known that two Judges of the Sapreme Court of the State, who reside in this county, Judges Christiancy and Cooley, are decided Liberals, and that most of the Professors in the Michigan University, as well as the greater portion of the students resident there, also support the ticket. In Lenawee County there is a long list of Liberals, prominent among whom are the Hon, B. Turner and Judge Taber of Adrian. The Hon. Duncan Stewart of Detroit has taken a determined stand for Reform, and entered heartily into the campaign. His influence will be telt. In St. Clair County a aigh. His influence will be felt. In S. Char County a unber of eld-time prominent Republicans are on the iteral side, among whom are the Hon. N. S. Boynton, C. Cariton, and V. A. Saph. Genesee County sent a slid, substantial delegation to the Convention, one of he best known being H. C. Ripley.

EARNEST REPUBLICANS WORKING FOR REFORM. Saginaw County is represented by the Hon. John F. Driggs, for six years a member of Congress from the old VIth District, whose large influence in Northern ago for Cougress. This was accomplished by a built which had the active sympathics and secret aid of Zach. Chandler, simply because Mr. Driggs was not a "Chandler mat." Petry Joslin, an old and able newspaper writer, is among the Liberals of this county. Ingham County has George H. House, one of the shrewdest politicians of Central Michigan; the Hon. N. B.

Jones, long the Clerk of the House of Representatives of Michigan; Major George P. Sanford, and the Hon. Whitney Jones, the intimate personal friend of the late Senator Howard. In Barry County, J. R. Van Velkor and Geo. C. Wright, the leading lawyers of that county, support the Liberal movement. Ionia County gives the Hon. Osmond Tower, a State Senator for several terios; the Hon. Albert Williams, exact the county of the County, all leading and active Republicans. In Chiton County, the Hon. Randolph Strickland, on ex-member of Congress, an active worker; the Hon. H. S. Gibbons, formerly Register of Decda; H. H. Beers, the present Register; Win. Bronson, ex-Sheriff; the Hon. O. W. Munger, and other prominent Republicans are at work. Allegan County patts forward Dr. E. C. Adams, a former member of the Legislature, and one of the hardest working Republicans the party had in the county; Alex. Henderson, ex-Sheriff; Hamnibal Hart, a prominent lawyer, and es-County Cerk and others. In Kent County, there are the Hon. J. P. Thompson, President of the Michigan Hortionitaria and Pomedocical Society, and the editor of The Grand Rapids Finner, Col. G. S. Briggs, and Gen. W. P. Junes. In Ottawa County, the Hon. Dwight Cutter, a weddthy lumberman and a man of wide influence, is in est politicians of Central Michigan; the Hon, N. B.

be arty accord with the movement. Other names might be mentioned of prominent and influential Republicans, scattered all over the State, who are cordial in their sup-port of the Liberal movement, but those I have given will suffice to show that Chandler's boast is but an idle one, and that such men realize but slightly the character of this Reform movement.

will suffice to show that Chandler slightly the character one, and that such men realize but slightly the character of this Reform movement.

What is especially needed is a thorough canvass of the State in order to set on foot a system of distribution of documents or political information that shall refute the financial exhibits of the Treasury Department, the garbled and often manufactured extracts from oditorials of The Transurs, and other Administration misrepresentations. Thus for nothing in this direction has been done. The Grant-Chandler State Central Committee have not at command a dollar, a document, or a speaker. This will be changed, however, soon, as an efficient committee was chosen at Grand Rapids, and one of the most active Executive Committees formed from the two State Central Committees—the Liberal Republican and Democratic—that could have been selected.

PROSPECTS OF THE STATE TICKET.

PROSPECTS OF THE STATE TICKET. As the result of the Grand Rapids Conventions, we have a strong and popular ticket, much better than the Grant-Chandler ticket, the head of which is its weakest part. Of Austin Blair little need be said. His name, his character, and his public services are too well known to need any culogy. It may be said, as showing his State record, that after four years' service as Michigan's "War Governor," with the beggarly salary of \$1,000 per annum, he left the Gubernatorial chair a noor man, poorer by some \$5,000 than when he first took it. His Congress record of six years cannot better be illustrated than by quoting what that astate politician, Speaker Blaine said of him in his (Blaine's) quarrel with Ben. Butler, when, asking Gov. Biair to state his understanding of a caucus agreement, he said: "I ask Gov. Blair—whose word will be taken by every gentlemen on this floor, a very chevalier in legislation, a man sans pour et sans reproche—to state his understanding of this matter." The ticket nominated at Grand Rapids can be elected if a thorough canvass of the State is made, and with the prestige of victory in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Gov. Blair is making a splendid volunteer campaign that is greatly demoralizing the Chandler adherents, and they are calling for help from without. Let the true, earnest supporters of Greeley and Brown in Michigan have faith, and the battle is won.

The greater portion of the capital invested in copper and irou mines of the upper peninsula is owned by Boston and New-York capitalists, although recently Detroit capital has been largely invested in that section, generally by men composing what is known as "Chandler's business ring," to distinguish them from the men composing the "Chandler political ring," which not only runs the politics of the Gity of Detroit but of the State of Michigan. It is a well-known fact that a large pertion of the wealthy business men of Detroit despise Chandler, but have preferred to drift along without making any opposition to his wishes rather than enlations he is the same bitter, unseropulous man that he is no political matters.

These capitalists, who own a controlling interest in the lations had been political from a large New-York dry goods firm to a Western Michigan firm, character, and his public services are too well known to need any eulogy. It may be said, as showing his State

THE NEW CONGRESS DISTRICTS-THE MAJORI-TIES IN 1870—THE CANDIDATES FOR CON-GRESS—THEIR PROSPECTS. 5

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: By the Apportionment bills passed at the last sessions of Congress, Michigan gained three United States Representatives, and the Legislature, in special session last Winter, redistricted the State. In doing so, but little attention was paid to the old Congress Districts; and as they differ widely from the old ones, a few statements in relation to them may be of

Ist District.—This is composed of one county enty, Wayne. In 1870 the Democratic majority for Cougressman was 698, and this year the Liberals will have a majority of about L.200. The candidates are: A. Smith Bagg, Laberal Democrat; Moses W. Field, Grant Republican; and Lester R. Brown, Straight-out Democrat. IID DISTRICT.—The district is composed of Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, and Washtenaw Counties. In 1870 these counties gave a Republican majority of L.34. The last named county was in the Hon. Austin Rish's district, and the others in the Hon. Henry Wadford's district. Mr. Wadford has been renominated by the Grant Republicans, and thus far no one has been nominated against him. Many accessions to the Liberal rasks have been gained in Lenawee and Hillsdale Coupties, and Republicans, and thus are not be Liberal ranks have been gained in Lenawee and Hilledale Counties, and strong hopes are entertained of carrying the district.

HID DISTRICT.—This comprises the counties of Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, and Jackson, the last three having been a pertion of ex-Gov, Blair's old district. At the last Congress election, the Republican majority t.a., 414, and the Grant candidate will probably be successful at the coming election. The candidates are as follows: Liberal Republican, J. G. Parkhurst; Grant Republican, George Willard. The Liberals are numerous in Barry, Colhoun, and Jackson Counties, but not in Branch and Eaton.

IVen District.—The counties of Berrien, Cass, Kalmazoo, St. Joseph, and Van Buren, compose this District, and it will probably be carried by the Grant Republicans, their majority in 1870 being 2,445. The candidates this year are Allen Potter, Efocan, and J. C. Bur-

publicans, their majority is 1570 is 103, 7,455. The Caudates this year are Allen Potter, Liberal, and J. C. Burrows, Grant Republican.

Vin District.—The district is composed of Allecan.
Ionia, Kent, Maskogon, and Ottawa Counties, which gave a Republican majority of 1,340 in 1570. The Grant Republicans have retominated Wider D. Foster, but the Liberals have na yet made no nomination. The Liberal

Republicans have renominated Wilder D. Foster, but the Liberals have na yet made no nonmation. The Liberal gains have been large in the above counties, and with carnest work Foster may be defeated.

VITH DIFFIELT.—This district comprises the counties of Cinton, Genesee, Ingham, Lavingston, Oakhand, and Shiawassee. The Republicans had a majority of Lost for Governor in 1870, while the Democrats elected their Congressman by 1,462 majority. In Clinton and Ingham Counties the Lacerals have gained largely, and have met with some success in the other parts of the district. The Grant men have nominated Josiah W. Regole, and the Liberals expect to give him a close run. Their candidate has not yet been nominated.

VETH DESERTET.—The district is composed of Huron,

The Republican majority on Congressman two years are was 3,236, and the Grant candidate this year, Jay A Hubbell, will probably be elected. The Liberats do not

FURTHER JUDICIARY REFORMS.

JUDGE CARDOZO TO BE DEBARRED FROM PRAC-

The State Senate will reassemble on Sept. 10, at Albany, to prenounce its decision in the case of Judge Princip and on the following day it will convene for the investigation of the case of Judge George M. Curtis of this city. Counter charges of some sort have been made against him by his associates of the Marine Court, against whom he at one time made charges which Gov.

Hoffman did not order investigated.

The action of the Senate in this matter will complete the efforts which were begun nearly a year ago to reform the Judiciary of this city. The movement has resulted already in the removal of the late Judge McCunn, the conviction of Judge Barnard by a unanimous vote the Court of Impeachment, and the forced resignation of Judge Cardozo. By this action on the very day that articles of impeachment were voted by the Assembly, Judge Cardozo escaped the penalty of being debarred from legal practice attaching to conviction, which was as certain in his case as in that of Judge Barnard; but it is understood that the Bar Association of this city, not content with the result of the proceedings in Judge Cardozo's case, and determined that he shall not escape by a trick, is about to institute further action against him, and will move, at the next General Term of the Supreme Court. to "throw him over the bar." The next General Term will meet in October, and only one Judge of the Term, as organized for the special purpose of the Ring-Judge Ingraham—remains. As a consequence of this fact, and in view of the charges of corruption made against him, and the general suspicion under which Judge Ingraham labored at the time the others were impeached, there is some nestitation about bringing the case of Cardono before him. Further delay consequently may ensue; but many members of the Bar Association entertain the belief that Judge Ingraham, like a great many others of the ring, is too much frightened by the fate of his associates to venture on any extrem measures to save from deserved condemnation and punishment one who has been proved by a committee of the Legislature guilty of corruption, and who has lost by resignation all power and influence action against him, and will move, at the next General

CLEWS'S RAILROAD ISSUING IRREDEEMABLE To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Having seen an article in THE TRIBUNE concerning the big swindle of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, I inclose you, for curiosity, \$ bany Railroad Company, I inclose you, for curiosity, a \$1 bill I received at Albany, 63., last year for par. On the next day the railroad officials refused to reaceto it. It declares, over the signature of the President and Secretary of the road, that it is good for \$1 for fares, freight, and all dness to the Company; and it is a very next specimen of bank-note cugraving, calculated to deceive the public with the belief that it was good money.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1872.

M. G.

REFORM IN PENNSYLVANIA. THE HON. C. R. BUCKAL W AMONG THE

MINERS. AN INTERESTING SPEECH-THE STATE OFFICERS AND THE FINANCES-THE PRIVATE SPECU-LATIONS OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

The Hon. Charles R. Buckalew addressed a large Liberal Republican and Democratic meeting at Pottsville, Penn., on Thursday of last week, and was folowed by the Hon. Charles B. Brockaway in an exhaustive arraignment of the present Administration. Mr. Buckalew devoted a large portion of his speech to a review of the State legislation affecting the mining interests of Pennsylvania, and closed with a few remarks apon the subject of the Constitutional Convention. The following extracts from his speech are of general iu-

THE POWER AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The pest for which the man who now speaks to you was nominated by the Convention at Reading, is one of greater importance in the Government, and of more general significance than is commonly supposed. The facts that the principal Exceptive officer of your Common would have a certain undefined power to see that the laws are executed, and that he has also confided to him the power and the duty of vetoing objectionable bills, and that he may also fil), in case of vacancy, certain of the offices of the Commonwealth, indicate only to a small extent the nature and importance of his office. He is to be, if he be a true man, all the time a representative of the people who chose him. He is to indicate, not their intelligence merely, not their political opinions merely, but he is to indicate the moral tone and integrity on the couple of the State over which he presides. [Applause.] And he is, in the conspicuous place in which he is placed, to clevate, as far as he possibly can, the whole tone of public life, to act upon the Excitature to its improvement; to act upon the State Treasurer's and the Surveyor-General's Departments as a supervising personage, whose eye, traversing all the recesses of administration, constantly sees to it that the interests of the people are attended to and unjudy day. greater importance in the Government, and of more interests has appeared with the increase of population in our State. In former times the only great pursuit of our people was agriculture. There were scattered through the community a few men engaged in the various trades and professions; but the great interest was agriculture, in a comparatively rude and undeveloped state. Now east your eyes abroad. Here, where were but barren hills, traversed by Indians, and afterward by the early settler, what do we see! Why, towns and eities springing up. And upon what influence or for what cause! Because beneath the surface of the earth has been found a great product, a wonderful substance, which is fitted to stimulate the industry of the workshop and to warm the homes of the poor. [Applause.] Yes, fuel in its most concentrated and valuable form in the mountains of Schupkilli, and of Carbon, and of Lazerne, has called into these wilds among the mountains an enormous population from abroad and from other sections of our own country, and we have here now an immense and powerful interest such as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth in connection with the production of the preduction of the production of scarcely realize the wonders of that article stored up in the recesses of the earth and new tapped for the first time and brought into the channels of industry and business of the country.

We have also grown up in this State large manufactured turing interests in the City of Philadelphia and at other points. In short, without dwelling upon particulars, the points. In short, without dwelling upon particulars, the business interests of our people have become immensely varied and developed in the course of time, and these great interests are more or less dependent for their good condition upon the Government of our State; for there, at the seat where political power is lodged, laws can be made to affect them and to affect each of us individually—laws by which moustry is more or less regulated—have by which society is protected against crime, and by which every legitimate interest of the State receives protection and care. Yes, gentlemen of Schuylkill County, you who are Pennsylvanians by birth, and you who have come volinitarily from foreign lands, or from other sections, and have taken upon yourselves the character of Pennsylvanians, all of you are entitled to feel a pride in this noble and powerful State of ours. [Applause.] I come to you to-inguit to speak some words in schalf of her interests and of her honor, because both have been assailed and have suffered detriment in recent

HOW STATE TREASURERS HAVE BEEN ELECT. Grant men have nominated Josanh W. Begole, and the Liberals expect to give him a close run. Their candidate has not yet been nominated.

VITH DEFRICT.—The district is composed of Huron, Lapeer, Hacomb, St. Clair, and Satiliae Counties. The Republican majority for Governor in 1850 was 2,664, and for Congressman, 1,334. The Grant Republicans have renominated Omar D. Conger, and the Liberal candidate is Gen. John H. Rehardson, who is a wealthy business man, and personally very popular. The Liberal gains in this district have been fewer than in any other, but there are enough to give us some loope of carrying it. In St. Clair County alone the Liberals number over 300.

VIIII DISTRICT.—The counties of Alsona, Alpena, Ray, Clair, Emmet, Gladwin, Gratiot, losco, Isabella, Montania, I turn to another subject, and that is the subject of the management of the financial affairs of the State. Now, delphia, and with private bankers. The selection of depositaries of this kind in various parts of the State was
necessary, and is convenient for the purpose of receiving the revenues at different points, and for their temporary detention until they can be transferred actually
to the Treasury at Harrisburg, or to some financial
agent—some bank in the Cky of Philadelphia. But in
point of fact, these moneys have been distributed
and deposited not with reference to the mere
convenience of managing the State finances, but
unquestionably with—reference to the private profit of high oblicials in the Government,
and of their confederates. (Applaase.) A million and a
half or two millions of dollars a year is made the basis of
banking, is made the basis of brokerage, is mule the basis of speculation, and is bacalled as other moneys are
handled in the business frain-actions of the community,
yielding profit in its employment. In other words, this
large amount of money has been used precisely as other
money, which draws interest and which makes profit
But not a dollar of this profit has ever eached the treasury of the State—not a dollar of this profit bas ever been money, which draws interest and which makes profit. But not a dollar of this profit has ever reached the treasury of the State—not a dollar of this profit has ever been reported to the Legislature or to the people of the State. This fact is the foundation of the greater part of all that is amiss in the government of the State. We have not a mere question of the loss of this money. Our State is rich, and although we have a considerable debt, yet, in comparison with the debt of the United States and the debts of the carpet-bag States South, it is but a bagatelle. We are rich as a people, and we can afford to lose this interest yearly. We can pay a little more of taxes. We can economize a little more in our private affairs, and can stand it as far as the mere loss of the money is concerned. But there are matters more important than the mere loss of this money. This profit is made the efficient instrument for the election of Treasurers of the State by the Legislature.

SPECULATIONS OF HIGH OFFICIALS. The State Treasurer as openly buys his nomination as he buys his meals at the botel where he lodges, and you all know it. [Cries of "We do!" and applause.] The all know it. [Cries of "We do!" and applause.] The whole Commonwealth knows it, and it is by the money of the people that this impulty is performed. [Ap-plause.] But the mischief does not stop there. The Legislature debauched upon one question may be de-bauched upon another. What did you hear of the selec-tion of a United States Senator in 189—low it was con-nected with the selection of State Treasurer for that year! How the two went together into caucus; how they went together in joint convention, and came out meeted with the selection of State Treasurer for that year! How the two went together into caucus; how they went together in joint convention, and came out together, and were considered as one transaction all over the State! But there is a check provided by law against abuse. By law the Anditor-General's department is intended to be a check upon the State Treasurer, and the State Treasurer is intended to be a check upon the Anditor-General. Their accounts are arranzed by provision of law that the one Department is to be a check to the other, and thus accuracy and integrity of administration be secured. But you have found that the State Treasurer and Anditor-General have been united together, and united intimately. In what! Why in speculations in stocks in the City of Philadelphia. The very officer of the State who settles the accounts of taxes against incorporated companies is found himself, through a broker in Philadelphia, buying stocks of the very corporations with which he was dealing as a public officer at the seat of Government. Once occasion some claim on behalf of the State was set up by the Anditor-General's office against the Oil Creek Company. One hundred thousand dollars of account, I believe, was charged against the Company. What happened afterward! Why, the Attorney-General writes an opinion that the settlement of the Oil Creek account is all wrong and cannot be maintained. If the corporation applies to Judge Pearson at Harrisburg, he will set aside the settlement which has been made. Immediately, as soon as that is ascertained, a letter goes from the Auditor-General post haste to his broker in Philadelphia, informing him that the Attorney-General is going to give an opinion which will lift up the value of the stock and the order is "buy Oil Creek." There had been losses on the stock, and now it was to be made up by a private use of official information.

THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT-THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. I might go over many points in this connection, but

you see enough of this subject in the newspapers, and those who have not had the opportunity of examining it will have the apportunity hereafter. I commend it to your attention. Do not take my word. Look carefully in the proof, and you will come to the same conclusion, because it is inevitable that the men who have been charged with the administration of the finances of the State in the Auditor-General's department, and in the Treasurer's department, have been in contederacy for the purpose of making profit for themselves out of the poblic money. Nor shall I go over the disgraceful exhibit which you have all seen of the collection of chains against the Government of the United States, in which transaction inudreds of thousands of dollars of claims were handed over to an irresponsible agent—a map without property—with power to collect the those who have not had the opportunity of examining

whole amount, and no security, or only nominal security, required of him. Why, you don't appoint a treasurer of a school board in the humblest district of Schuylkill County without requiring bail from him. How carefully your liws require bail from all persons who handle public moneys! Yet these officers in the government of the State, intrusted by the people with high and responsible powers, hand over youchers and claims by the hundreds of thousands of dollars to an irresponsible man, and only the nominal security of \$10,000 required from him, and no demand made upon him for reports for years. Is it strange that when the inevitable defalcation comes, and when the plunder of the people is developed and made notorious in the public press, that you find that one of your officers had been borrowing \$7,000 and applying it to speculations in Philadelphia \$1 [Loud applause.] I assail no man's private character to blacken or defame it, but when men are up for public office, and they have a public record, its not only our business, it is our duty to examine it, and if there be wrong in it, if there be iniquity upon it, then sure condemnation should sink in public confidence, and from him all public support should be withdrawn. [Renewed applause.] I do not sarrink from this ordeal [applause], and I hold other men to the same standard of examination and judgment. [More applause.] I speak frankly upon these topics, because it was only with reference to them that I became a candidate before the people.

THE LIBERAL SOLDIERS

GEN. M'CANDLESS'S SPEECH AT HARRISBURG-THE PITTSBURGH COUNCIL OF WAR-KU-KLUXISM-HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. The following are extracts from the speech

of Gen. William McCandless on taking the chair at the Convention of the Liberal Republican and Democratic oldiers of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, Aug. 28: WHERE THE CARCASS IS, THERE WILL THE VULTURES

COMRADES: Self-defense demands that we shall again muster in defense of our country's liberties. Eleven muster in defense of our country's liberties. Eleven years ago we were called for a similar purpose. Then we were menaced by secession; now we are menaced by securialization, the latter, if possible, more permanently destructive of our liberties than the former. Let us inquire why this is so. Did not the sons of Pennaylvania, to the number of nearly a quarter of a million, for four successive years bare their breasts to the storm of battle, from our qwn soil to Texas, in order that "the preservation of the Union with the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired," should be assured! Was that war not bravely fought and nobly won! Men of all shades of political opinions, Democrat and Republican, advanced shoulder to shoulder, forgetting all the bitterness of party strife, thus evineing a purity of patriotism and unity of purpose of which Greece or Rome might have been proud in their palmicet days. Why then, I repeat, are we thus called upon to fight our battles over again! Recause the fruits of our dearly bought victories have been garnered by unworthy hands. Hordes of human lackals followed in the rear of our victorious armies, always at safe distance, like sharks in the wake of a ship at sea, armed with patents of royalty to rob, from the highest in the form of a Treasury agent with his cotton permits, down to the smallest satellite who described his orbit in the vicinity of the drawers of the Freedmen's Barcait. "Where the carcase is, there will the vilture be." These creatures fastened themselves upon the almost ruined States of the South, maintained in their spaintions by direct armed resistance from the Federal power, which had all who dare oppose them in its toits as merellessly as was Lauceoon in the coits of the serpent. Yet all these would not be sufficient reasons why w. should be alarmed and take counsel with each other as homorably discharged soldlers, had not some of our former courades, affecting to speak for the soldlers of Pennsylvania, called a council of war to assemble at Pittsburg years ago we were called for a similar purpose. Then

But, comrades, it is the bright day that brings forth the adder, and white we would not detract from the ionors of any man who boldly faced the enemies of his country, we must remember that there is something it country, we must remember that there is something in
this land greater than military prestige—more powerful
than the successful soldier who, by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, or by the chicanery of politicams, is placed over us as our ruler. That something is
the people's sovereigh will as expressed in the fundamental law so clear that no intelligent man can mistake
it, so strong that no unserupulous man can violate it
with impunity, and so charitable that no man, be he
ever so humble, who is not protected under it, remembering always, comrades, that to live by one man's will
became the cause of all men's misery. By what
principle then of political necessity is the honorably discharged soldier called upon to missier
in behalf of any particular class of political candidates? Is not the country at peace with the world I is
not such an organization as the one proposed at Pittaburgh, at such a time, infinited to the uses interests of a
republic I is in not for the purpose of raking among the not such an organization as the cest interests of a republic 1 is it not for the purpose of raking among the dead embers of the past to endeavor to blow into a flame the heartburnings of our unfortunate civil war? That, too, after a lapse of seven years, during which time we of the North have been continually on guard to protect if possible what little of State rights we had remaining after the capacious may of military necessity had been gorged, whole our repentant Robel brethren have been equally busy, I regret to say with as little success as we, in striving to keep the wrock of their property from finding its way into the capacious carpetbags of Grant's adventurers; men who, with a strategie skill worthy of a better cause, upon the charge of Kukinsm safely ensoenced the sheeperd in a just while they preyed upon its floor. Comrates, when evil men

We know that socially the meetings of corps or army is the most agreeable on earth to those who felt the elbow touch of courade to comrade advancing amid the crash a requiem for the eternal welfare of those who had thet lives upon their country's altar. But such an one as is proposed in Pittaburgh is the antipodes of this. It is a destructive of the memories of the past as it is fatal to our liberties in the future. Why, Mr. President, I have read somewhere the no less true than beautiful senti-ment that the highway of the past was whitened wiff the tombstones of republies, that, like Brutus of old, has have an American Grant in heu of a Roman Galba. He it was who first thrust himself as a ruler over the Roman people by the use of his solders and his gold. The great historian Tacitus wrote of him this, "That everybody would have supposed him workly to reign had he not reigned." How singularly applicable is Tacitus' history of our State and national heroes. Had they not been elevated to high place before, no one but themselves would have known of their incapacity. We deny Sir, either the propriety or the right of this coming Pittsburgh conclave to speak for the soldiers of our State. It is honesty in the public service against dishonesty, and when we have driven the present money changers from these halls, we will then discuss with them the ability of their modern Mars to administer the civil affairs of our country.

"THE TIMES" CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The article quoted in The New-York Times, to-day, from a Pittsburgh paper, stating that Judge McCalmont of Venango County, Penn., has withdrawn "from the Greeley party," &c., is utterly untrue. Judge McC. has been strong for Grant's reflection since Judge McC, has been strong for Grant's received in since last year, when the President was in Franklin, and met the Judge, his old classmate, at West Point, and had a pleasant time with him. It is solely on the score of personal friendship that Judge McCalmont goes for Grant in this election. Venango people will be surprised and amused to learn, on the same authority, that Gen. Alf. McCalmont halts in his support of the Liberal theket. His speeches and carnest work in the canvass for Greeley and Brown and Buckalew will be found effective in he coming vote of the oil regions for Reform.

Cou may be certain Mr. Griffith will fally hold his large
rate of 1870 in that Congress District.

G. P. S.

Venange, Crawford County, Penn., Sept. 1, 1872.

LIBERAL UNION IN GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: There are signs of a break among the negroes in favor of Greeley and Brown. Meetings are now held in various parts of the State, and efforts are on foot to secure the services of an able speaker of color to labor among their own people. The industry of the Administration party is untiring, and the methods they employ to keep the colored people in doubt, and solid for Grant, show that the situation is viewed as critical in the extreme. An intelligent colored man from one of the thickly populated counties reports that in many neighborhoods clubs are formed, and readers are en-gaged to read for the people, and care is taken that such papers as THE TRIBUNE, The Atlanta Constitution and The Macon Enterprise are supplied for the occasion

Administration papers are making the most of the re

fusal of certain leading Democrats to fuse with the Lib-

eral Republicans of this State in the electoral ticket. It is made to appear that the Democratic Convention snubbed the Liberal Committee. Nothing of the kind occurred, and the fullest harmony prevails between these two wings. They work together and plan together, and there is one mind and one spirit. Judge Walker, the Radical candidate for Governor, is not to be confounded with the intense Grant wing of Radicalism. He is a gentleman who stands well in the esteem of all his fellow-citizens, and is doubtless, at heart a Greeley and Brown man. There is no enthusiasm over his nomination among the Republicaus, and he was chosen amore to prevent the breaking up of the party than from any well-grounded hope of carrying the State. So far as his political status goes, he might have been taken up by the Democrata and Liberal Republicas with no unfertial difference of opinion. Of the loc Democratic papers in Georgia less than a half dozen oppose Greeley and Brown. The leader of the opposition is The Atlanta Sun, edited by A. H. stephens, but 61 late Mr. Stephens 18 less carnest and determined, while Kobert Tooms has quite dropped from is made to appear that the Democratic Convention sight, and, it is fair to presume, will speak no more on the issues. He is reported to have recently said that he was opposed to Greeiey, but the whole country was going for him with a rush, and that he doubted not but that he would be elected by an overwhelming much but

NEW-ENGLAND POLITICS. MASSACHUSETTS. THE STATE CANVASS DULL—SPECULATIONS IN THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS — AUGURIES OF LIBERAL TRIUMPH IN BANKS'S DISTRICT.

Boston, Sept. 1 .- It appears by the action of the Labor Reform and Prohibitory parties that the Gubernatorial contest in this State will be confined to two caudidates-those of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties and the Grant Republicans. The Labor Reform and Prohibitory parties were wise in their decisions to make no nominations this Fall, for their own benefit, as the men who have formerly been with them are now so active for Mr. Greeley or Gen. Grant that they would have made an exceedingly small show at the polls, and would have weakened in advance any movement which they may make in the future. Men are so absorbed everywhere on national issues that there has been but little attention to the local canvass This is very natural, because all of the nominations not made, and the lines are so clearly defined as they will be after the Liberal so clearly defined as they will be after the Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions have been held. All is activity and busile at the headquarters of the Liberal Republicans, on School st., where Col. A. P. Hill is in charge, and where Mr. Bird, Mr. Samner, and Gen. Banks are often seen, particularly the former. Applications for speakers come from all sections, for the numerous flag-raisings. The Democratic State Central Committee have also arranged for a room at No. 51 Water-st., and early next week they will be ready for action, and be preparing for an immense Convention on the 11th inst. action, and be the 11th inst.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

THE POLITICIANS CANVASSING THE CONGRESS NOT Tions.

In the absence of much speculation or discussion on

the State ticket, politicians are still talking of Congress ominees, and as the delegations have been chosen in many places by the Grant Republicans, the different which make up that district give a very favorabling for the General. THE VOTES OF '79 AND '71 IN PANES'S DISTRICT

But the state of the district is best shown by a con parison of the votes for Congressmen and Governor in 1870, and for Governor in 1871. The vote for Gen. Banks and the other can iblates in the towns and cities of the VIth District (now in the Vth), was as follows in 1870:

The vote in the places added to the district in the same year for Representative to Congress was follows:

The vote for Governor in the same year was:

Tar following is the vote for Governor in 1921.

WashSection
hora, Adams, inc.

Articutor 192 16: 18 Samera. 99 57 55
Semont. 112 46 Samera. 99 57 53
Satilitation. 49 45 Samera. 48 256 53
Satilitation. 49 45 Samera. 149 130 257
Satilitation. 49 45 Washelad. 25 166 91
Seventt. 149 65 Washelad. 25 166 91
Seventt. 149 65 Washelad. 25 166 91
Sevington. 164 9 1 Washelad. 25 166 91
Sevington. 164 9 57 1 Washelad. 25 93 54
Markey. 25 27 7 1 Washelad. 25 95 154
Markey. 26 27 7 7 Washelad. 5,594 6,666 2,759
Markey. 27 7 7 2 A LIBERAL VICTORY PROBABLE IN THE PIPTH DISTRICT

By the above tables it will be seen that the total vote in the towns now in the Vth, which were in the old Vith District, was for Banks, 6,482; Tarbox, 2,972, and for VIth District, was for Banks, 6,482; Tarbox, 2,922, and for Clark, 550. To these unust be added the votes for Butler, Endicott, and all others in the three places which have been added to the district, viz: Lynn, Nahant, Swampscott, and the totals are 8,634 for Banks and Butler, 5cl for Tarbox and Endicott, and 618 for all others. The Governor vote in 1860, it will be seen, was 6,026 for Cladia, 4,105 for Adams, and 3,333 for Phillips. Taking the voter Governor in 1871, the most recent, as a basis—and it cannot be considered an unfair one, as the total vote even in that "off year" exceeded that of 1870, wher national issues entered into the contest, by 430 vote—Washburn had 7,691, Adams 4,665, and seattering 2,350. The actual Republican majority over all was only 250, and if you add haif of the scattering (1,129) to that, if gives 1,355 votes, showing that Gen. Banks's fricans with have only half that number of votes (618) to change, it the even of this being a candidate.

CONNECTICUT.

GRANT LEADERS INCREDULOUS OF LIBERAL STRENGTH-THE APPROACHING CONVENTION - DEMOCRATS UNITED FOR GREELEY.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HARTFORD, Aug. 29.—The Administration organs are making a desperate effort to convince the people of Connecticut that the Liberal movement is of no consequence in this State; that all the men engaged in it are to speak of, and whose defection from the Grant party is rather a blessing than otherwise. The fact that more than 100 Republicans, whose standing in the party has never been questioned, have come out in a published card in the City of Bridgeport alone, is, if we take these organs at their word, the best possible evidence of a wonderful uprising for Grant and Wilson! It is difficult wonderful aprising for Grant and wisson. In advances to account for the cheerfulness of these subservient party presses. One would naturally suppose that trust-worthy reports of 100 Republicans here and 50 there, and Clabs of 25 and more in all sections of the State, pleaked to support Greekey and Brown, would tend to reduce the arder of the Renominationists, but "Perish the thought! No, never be it said That fate itself could awe the soul of Richard."

THE GRANT ORGANS SIMULATING CONFIDENCE. It is a most surprising thing that, in the face of events which point inevitably to disaster, there should be a display of confidence. What does it mean I There can be but little doubt of the result in Connecticat. The State is expected to go against Graut by a milority of thousands. Still it won't do for the organs to look the fact in the face, lest by any confession of danger there should be a begins from the Administration came which would wholly demoralize the party and lay it on its back beyond any lone of rising for the work of the spring compaign. That is the objective point, and herein is the explanation of the singular tone of the party organs. They are perfectly satisfied that the State is gone beyond all chances in November, but a loope exists that something may be done to make a respectable rolly next April for the State offices and Legislature. But the policy which is pursued for this purpose is not operating as the managers hoped it would. The people are not fools, and are not to be deceived by partisan misrepresentations in a contest like this, when every voter is thinking for himself. A Republican living in any town where there are, to his certain knowledge, say 50 Republicans who have avowed their purpose to vote for Greeley and Brown, is not to be hoodwinked by any newspaper assertion that there is no defection in that town. On the contrary, when he finds one of the organs lying to that extent, he is verr apt to become disgusted with the whole party management and will, meany cases, have his old associates satisfied that the campaign is conducted in a dishenorable way. Many instances are reported where intelligent men have been drawn away from the support of Grant simply on account of the systematic falsehoeds promulgated by the daily press in the interest of the Administration; and so it is clear that the sizes of "cheerfulness" put on by the organs are, while intending to serve a studiedly concoaled purpose, working serious injury to the party organization, which it is now too late to remedy. Prudence would seem to have dictated a different course which point inevitably to disaster, there should be a deplay of confidence. What does it mean ! There can be

THE APPROACHING JOINT CONVENTION. The State Electoral Convention, under the united call the Democratic State Committee and the Committee of the Liberal party will be held in Allyn Hall. In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. II, and it promises to be one of the largest political gatherings of its kind ever assembled in the State. I have heard no names mentioned as probable to be placed on the electoral ticket, beyond the suggestion that the Hon. C. J. McCurdy of Lyme would be very acceptable to represent the Liberals as an Elector at Large, and that M. A. Osborn, esq. editor of The New-Haven Register, would be a proper man, representing the Democrats, to be appointed with him. This would make a very excellent head for the ticket, as both gentlemen possess the highest character and are good representatives politically of the two wings of the party.

The Liberal movement, whatever may be said concerning it by the active agents of the Administration, has constantly grown in strength since the nominations were completed at Baltimore, and occupies a most promising position in Connecticut to day. It is the delight of the Grant organs to gather, or rather manufacture, consolation out of the hoped-for defections in the Democratic ranks but they have no material to work upon in this State that amounts to anything. The whole party is a unit subatantially in support of the regular nominees, and no side issue, though it be labeled "Louisville" under the manipulations of the National Republican Conof the Liberal party will be held in Allyn Hall, in this

ion. Of the 160 Democratic papers in Georgia less than a half dozen oppose Greeley and Brown. The leader of the opposition is The Atlanta Sun. edited by A. H. stephens, but of late Mr. Stephens is less earnest and determined, while kohert Toombes has quite dropped from sight, and, it is fair to necessine, will speak no more on the lessues. He is reported to have recently said that he was opposed to Greeley, but the whole country was going for him with a rush, and that he doanted not but that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mackintosh.

Mackintosh.